BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Ninety-sixth Anniversary Commencement.

The Exercises and Dinner of

the Day. THE NECROLOGY LIST

Our Providence Correspondence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6, 1865.

THE REGULAR COMMENCEMENT
vices of Brown University took place this morning
the First Baptist church. The occasion was one of
usual interest to all who have the interest of the nallowed and honored institution at heart. Although out the ninety-sixth in the series of commencements, ge, and at the commencement of the second ury of its career the promise is as strong as ever ature usefulness. It is true that "Commencement" which used to be regarded as a gala day throughout the State, has lost something of its outside festive character. Our country cousins do not flock into the to make their purchases for the fall and winter, as erly. We miss the many booths which were for ment," and were regarded as much a part of the cele-bration of the day as the procession from the college; and the jocuad cry of youth is heard no more on the street as a portion of the festivity of the occasion. But still the Commencement of Brown University is a classical day in the calendar. The day still reminds the community of the place which the college holds in the social system, and there are evidences that the good and time try. The period seems a favorable one to give a brief notice of Brown University in its rise and progress to the mencem of its second century.

THE INSTITUTION unded in 1764, and owes its origin to the desire of the Baptists in the American colonies to secure for the members of their denomination a liberal education ment was commenced in 1762, in the Philadelphia Bap-tist Association, where it was resolved to establish a col-lege in the colony of "Rhode Island and Providence ations," where Roger Williams had first recognized iple and enjoyed the blessings of "soul liberty."

James Manning, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, was commissioned by them to travel through the Northern colonies for the purpose of furring this project. Mr. Manning was well and favora bly received by the people of the State, and receiving the material aid necessary to the receiving the material aid necessary to the object, a charter was obtained from the Legislature of the colony in 1764. Its chief provisions were:—The exclusion of all religious tests for applicants for admission, and of all sectarian teachings in the college course. The organization of the institution was as follows:—A President, of Baptist sentiments; a Board of Fellows and a Board of Trustees, in which, though, the Baptists were to have the predominence, other denominations in the colony were to be fairly represented. Of the twelve Fellows, eight, including the President, were to be Baptists; and of the thirty-six Trustees, twenty-two were to be Baptists; we Friends, four Congregationalists and five Episcopalians. The corporate mam: was to be "The College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, in America," until it should be honored with that of some eminent benefactor. There was some contest among the principal towns of Rhode Island as to where the college should be located; but the choice finally fell upon Providence, and in 1770 the foundation of "University Hall," the oldest of the four buildings of the institution, was laid. The spot chosen was admirably adapted to the purpose.

During a portion of the Revolutionary struggle, from

"University Hall," the oldest of the four buildings of the institution, was laid. The spot chosen was admirably adapted to the purpose.

During a portion of the Revolutionary struggle, from 1777 to 1782, the college was disbanded, and a gap occurs in its history. Many of the students entered the army, while others completed their studies elsewhere. The buildings were surrendered to the use of the State militia, and to the sick and wounded of our French allies. In 1786, President Manning, who had conducted the college with such marked ability from its foundation, was appointed to represent the State in the Congress of the United States. President Manning died in 1791.

Up to 1804 the college had no "eminent benefactor" to bestow upon it a name, but in that year Mr. Nicholas Brown, one of the most wealthy men of the State, presented to the corporation the sum of \$5,000, as the foundation of a professorship of oratory and belies lettres, and it was thereupon voted, that the college be then comovard styled Brown University, in honor of the distinguished benefactor. Mr. Brown did not allow his benefactions to the university to stop there. In 1821-2 a second building, for the accommodation of the students, was eracted at his sole expense, and, at his suggestion, named "Hope College," after his only aister, Mrs. Hope Ives.

In 1826 Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland assumed the Presi-

Ives.

In 1826 Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland assumed the Presidency of the University, and a decided improvement in its condition was soon manifest. The course of study was enlarged, the standard of scholarship was raised, the number of professors was increased, the discipline became far more rigid, and, sharing in the President's high appirations and earnest enthusiasm for sound and thorough learning, the students labored with a spirit worther of their leader, and the college was numbered among the

ough learning, the students labored with a spirit worthy of their leader, and the college was numbered among the first in the country.

In 1855 Dr. Wayland was succeeded by Rev. Bamas Sears, D. D., a graduate of the college. Under the administration of Dr. Sears the system pursued by his predecessor has been considerably modified, and the course of study for the academic degrees has been returned to its former order and limits. The University at present has, besides the mansion house for the President, four college buildings or halls, viz:—University Hall, built in 1770, of brick, four stories high, one hundred and eighty feet long and forty-six feet wide, containing fifty-eight rooms for officers and students; Rope college, built in 1822, of brick, four stories high, one hundred and twenty feet long and forty wide, containing fifty-eight rooms; Manning Hall, built in 1834, of stone, covered with cement, ninety feet in length by forty-two in width, two stories high, containing the library room and the chapel; and Rhode Island Hall, built in 1840, of stone, covered with cement, seventy feet long by forty-two wide, containing two lecture rooms, with apparatus, an ample hall for the cabint of mineralogy, geology, &c., and in the basement a chemical laboratory. A new laboratory was crected in 1862. The invested funds of the college, including the library fund, amounted, before the recent subscriptions, to about \$208,000; recent subscriptions swell the sum to about \$208,000; The college library, under the management of R. A. Guild, Librarian, contains over thirty thousand carefully selected volumes, including a very rich collection of rare pamphlets. The ascicty libraries present, in addition, an aggregate of six thousand volumes.

The last triennual catalogue gives the entire number of graduates as two thousand and fifty-six were living. Of this number of graduates five hundred and thirty-seven have been ordained as ministers. The number of graduates up to the present time is about two thoesand two hundred and fift

1. The salutatory oration, in Latin—Minor Rudd Deming, Danbury, Conn.

2. "The Consecration of Hildebrand"—an oration of the first class—Charles Hubbard Spalding, Sterling, Conn.

3. "The Rome of Juvenal"—an oration of the first class—Ruben Mowry Streeter, Burrillville.

4. "The Compensations of War"—an oration of the rst class—Caleb Edmund Thayer, Blackstone.

5. "Instability of British Sentiment Towards the United atos"—an oration of the first class—Jared Warner Finby, Descript, Mich.

6. "Specific Aims in Edwards."

Sypeoide Alass in Education"—an oration of the irst class—George Warren Gile, Haverhill, Mass. 7. "Napoleon's Life of Casar"—an oration of the socond class—James King Lawrence, Newport. 5. "The Condition of the British Miner"—an oration of the first class—Joseph William Reeves, Providence. 9. "The Saracons in Europe"—an oration of the first class—Oliver Henry Arnold, Covenity.

10. "The Novelist as a "Feacher"—an oration of the lirst class—William Dennis Upham Shearman, Providence.

lence.

11. "Training for Political Life"—an oration of the list class—Charles Fabyan Easton, Pawtucket.

12. "The Modern Spirit of Persecution"—an oration of the first class—Mark Dee Shea, Milford, Mass.

13. "The Romantic Element in Early American History"—an oration of the first class—Joseph Edwin Spink,

Wickford.

14. "Greece, the Home of True Philosophy"—an oralon of the first class—Richard Mead Atwater, Providence.

16. "The Economy of Mental Growth"—an oration of
the first class—William Henry Williams, Ledyard, Conn.

16. "The Historic Preparations for Christianity"—an
ration of the first class—George Wallace Shaw, Little
lompton.

Compton.

17. "American Influence in Europe—an oration of the lirst class—Joseph Ward, Pawtucket.

18. "The Prophetic Pledge of Unrealized Ideals"—an ration of the first class—Edward William Pride, Provi-

ience.

19. "The Myth of Promethous Vinctus"—the classical oration—Edward Judeon, Plymouth, Mass.
Conferring of degrees.
20. "The Law of Self-Sacrifice"—an oration with the valedictory address—Warren Richmond Perce, Provi-

valedictory address—waited and a second denoe.

The performances of the graduating class gave very good satisfaction to the numerous friends of the candi. dates. The productions were not particularly brilliant, certainly not sufficiently so to make a more extended notice of the service at the church. The classical oration by Mr. Edward Judson, of Plymouth, Mass., probably claims a passing tribute, as the production of the young est son of Rev. Mr. Judson, the eminent missionary. Mr. Judson seems to possess many characteristics of his dis

inguished father, and gives promise of future useful

At the close of the exercises at the church the procession was re-formed, and marched to the college tensions was re-formed, and marched to the college tensions was re-formed, and marched to the college tensions was re-formed and marched to the college tensions where the process of the substance of the college tension was re-formed to the college tension of the substance of the graduating class. Dr. Sears presided, and, in his peculiarly felicitous manner, soon succeeded in putting the company in excellent humor with themselves and each other. The sentiments delivered upon the occasion were imprompts and aimed at particular individuals who had found their way bac. The folicition of the control of the state of Masanchusetts from the Lioutenant Governor of the State, Bio. Duncan C. Pell, while a compliment to the State of Masanchusetts called up Governor Andrew and a very pretty and appropriate speech together. An allusion to the sons of Brown, who had left the walks of peaceful life to tread the tented field, was responded to by Professor Angell, of the University. Professor Angell alluded to the Swatis of Program who had left the walks of peaceful life to tread the tented field, was responded to by Professor Angell, of the University. Professor Angell alluded to his want of preparation for the duty which had been so suddenly called upon to the sand up to speak for those who had so nobly gone forth from the University to the defence of our common country, he could not resist the appeal. He then proceeded to pay an eloquent tribute to the memory of those who had so particularly offered themselves in the reconst struggle. The noble martyrs who had fallen in the coatest were also feelingly and appropriately alluded to by Professor Angell. Other speeches were made upon the same subject, and upon this occasion a large suit by the subject of the fair fame with the respect of the fair fame with the development of the subject of the country. The necrology of the fair fame with the subject of the country of shoulder stra

battle at Fort Steadman, on the night of March 29, 1865.

Rev. Horace Alexander Wilcox, class of 1833, died at Manhattan, Kansas, April 15, 1865.

Rev. David Burbank, class of 1837, died in Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1865.

Rev. Abuer Morse, class of 1816, died in Sharon, Mass., May 16, 1865.

William Elijah Greene, class of 1798, died in Worcester, Mass., July 27, 1865.

Rev. James Santord, class of 1812, died in Ware, Mass., August 23, 1866.

Rev. James Santord, class of 1812, died in Ware, Mass., August 23, 1865. Benjamin Cozzens, class of 1811, died in New York, August 5, 1865.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6, 1866.
The annual commencement of Brown University oc-The annual commencement of Brown University oc-curred to-day. The graduating class numbered forty. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on George Thurber, of New York; Samuel James Gram-niere, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, of Rhode Island, and George Augustus Crocker, of New York. The degree of Doctor Providence. At the dinner speeches were made by Governor Cony, of Maine; Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; Generals A. B. Underwood, Couch and Thayer;

GREAT GATHERING OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS-THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA RIVER, ETC.
On Tuesday the following gentlemen arrived in the Scotia, from Liverpool. They are staying at the Claren don Hotel :-

don Hotel:

Sir Morton Peto, Bart., London.

Hon. Cuthbert Kinnaird,
Scotland.
Mr. Woodman, London.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Morton K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
Mr. Morton K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
Scotland.
Scotland.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Mordon K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
T. A. Bevan, London.
T. A. Bevan, London.
Scotland.
Scotland.
Mr. Woodman, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Richson, London.
Mr. Morton K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Morton K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Moodman, London.
Mr. Morton K. Peto.
A. Kinnaird, London.
Mr. Morton K. England. Leon Silia, Paris. Handel Capham, Bristol.

All these gentlemen are large capitalists. They ow considerable property in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and their object in visiting this country is, in the first instance, to make inquiries into and make them selves acquainted with the road with which they are so largely identified. Another object is to examine into the working of railroads generally; and a third is to take measures for the erection of the projected bridge across the Niagara river, above the Falls—a scheme with which Sir Morton Peto is peculiarly identified. It is said also that the deputation—as the gentlemen arrived by the Scotia may be called—will examine into the condition of the extensive oil wells of Pennsylvania. The trip was suggested by Mr. A. Kinnaird, the chief engineer of the ompany, who is one of their number. They start on

Among the other guests at the Clarendon are Baron and Baroness Von Scheele, of Hanover, Germany. and paroness von Scheele, of Hallover, Germany.

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington
Major General Williams, U. S. A.; Count Razsloff, Danis
Minister at Washington; Isaac Buchanan, Hamilton, G
W.; Bishop of Rupert's Land, Red River settlement
Robert Wemyss, Scotland; Major A. S. Nicholson, Washington; General Wm. Dwight, Boston; James Clark, Scoland; N. Ludlow, U. S. N., are among the arrivals at th
Brevoort House.

Revoort House.

Henry S. Foote arrived at Cincinnation the night of the 1st 1nst., and left for Nashville on Sunday last, to oin his family. Mr. Foote is direct from Canada, whence received permission from the President to return, upon condition not to interfere with the reconstruction

policy.

Major General Dodge is en vouse to Fort Kearney and
Fort Laramie. He thinks the Indians can be kept in
subjection with the forces now at his command, although the number of disaffected reakins on the
Plains is estimated at twenty-five thousand.

Jersey City News.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES.—The assessors of Hudson county have apportioned the State and county tax to be

ersey City	5,233,528 9,718,780 5,708,780 1,432,700 2,437,525 893,960	70m. \$16,960 3,707 6,885 3,921 1,014 1,782 630 808	That. \$70,925 15,505 28,793 16,395 4,244 7,369 2,648 3,380
orth Bergen	1,141,175 741,100	808 525	3,380 2,195
own of Union	618,400 1,202,115	438 851	1,832
Veehawken	1,061,495	754	3,145

Total \$54,005,755 \$38,260 \$160,000 ROBBERIUS.—The house of Mrs. Isaac Edge, Sr., 138 Washington street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of gro ceries. A man named Wm. Taylor, who boarded at 185 Morgan street, Jersey City, was taken before the Re-corder yesterday morning, on a charge of, robbing some of his fellow boarders of a considerable amount of wear-ing apparel, which he attempted to decamp with. The accused was sent to the county jail for tries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1865 WIRZ TRIAL-EFFECT OF THE EVIDENCE

duced in he Wirz trial in support of the prosecution is said to be a caring heavily upon the mind of the ac-cused and tort wring him with the most fearful apprehensions as to the decision of the commission hearing the case. Some peop, e who are watching the demeanor of him, he will not survive another month. So far about forty witnesses have been examined in this case. The record makes eleven or twelve hundred foolscap pages of testimony. At the rate testimony was taken to-day four or five days more will suffice to close the case for the government. The priconer continues to occupy a place at the table with his con usel, and in writing

There are now four courts martial, or miffary ommissions, in session in this city. One of hom meets at the Old Capitol, to try the cases

THE SPREADING OF THE CHOLERA. The State Department is in receipt of advices from the United States Consul stationed at Palermo, dated August 14. He speaks of the zerious apread of the cholera at Aucona, Italy, where some eight hundred people have died. Isolated cases have also occurred in other towns

IMPORTANT TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS. The Currency Bureau have recently made an important decision in regard to banking institutions, an imperfect statement of which has been already published. Its purport is that although a bank might be permitted to organize without circulation, by waiving their claim to it, yet the law requires all banks to deposit at least onethird of the amount of their capital in United States bonds, and this requirement can in no case be dispensed with. Although privilege of circulation may be waived, the deposit, as above stated, must be made.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED. dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. He formerly belonged to the Seventh New York Volun all pay and allowances, the charge against him being

New York heavy artillery, has been dismissed the service by direction of the President, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in not promptly delivering the mus-ter-out rolls of his regiment, thus embarrassing the public

Mr. J. S. Grinnell, the experienced chief clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, has been removed from that office mmissioner Newton, and his place supplied by Mr. Stokes, nophew of the latter. The change thus made calls out considerable criticism, and will be generally reprobated by the large number of people who are personally acquainted with the merits of Mr. Grinnell. It is stated that a large number of the leading agriculturists of the country have become so dissatisfied with the man-ner in which the affairs of the Agricultural Bureau are missioner that a combined expression of disapproval of his further retention in office is to be made to the agriultural fairs to be held during the present month.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON AN EXCURSION. Captain Bradford, of the River Queen, was this after o'clock to receive Secretary Seward and family for a trip down the river—the party including Mr. Fred. Seward for the benefit of whose health the excursion was planned. The boat went down the river at the appointed hour, and the party will enjoy a moonlight and midnight sail on the Potomac and be benefited by the use of the salt water bath, with which the River Queen is especially tted, and return at nine o'clock to-morrow morning ermit the Secretary to attend to his department busi ness. The yacht will be at the disposal of the Secre

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN DEMAND. The demand in Maryland for labor upon the farms ha been so continuous and extensive during the present ses been so continuous and extensive during the present season that a number of individuals have found it profitable to establish agencies in this city for securing gangs of negro laborers and distributing them through the interior counties of that State. One of these agents is said to have transported some eight hundred negroes from Virginia during the last two months for the purpose of supplying the active demand for farm hands. A large number of the men who acted as substitute brokers in this vicinity at the time of drafts are now engaged in this procurin business. As yet their operations have been conducted fairly, and the Freedmen's Bureau has countenanced PARDONS.

Several pardons were granted by the President to-day,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. President-Johnson this morning appointed Levy Rose to be Postmaster at Youkers, N. Y., and Morris S. Wood at Clinton, N. Y.

John C. Wright, of Indiana, has received from the President the appointment of Secretary of Legation of the United States at Berlin, Prussia.

The President has also appointed James Atkins to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR GENERAL MILLER. Brevet Major General John F. Miller has resigned his mmission in the army, and will in a few days take his departure for his home in California. General Miller was in the East at the breaking out of the war, and raised the Twenty-ninth regiment of Indiana Volunteers and led the men in the hottest battles in the West, until severely wounded at Stone river. Upon his recovery he was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the post of Nashville, which position he held with credit to himself and benefit to the country, for which he was prevetted major general. The people of California will gladly welcome the gentleman home.

GRNERALS FULLERTON AND SCHOPLELD GONE General Fullerton, of the Freedmen's Bureau, started North this evening, in company with Brigadier General

The Consul at Lawthala Fiji informs the State Depart ment that the captain and crew of the American whalethip Plover, heretofore reported lost, were saved, a

well as a great part of her cargo, by another whaleship BAILROADS TO BE RELEASED FROM MILITARY

outhwest, to turn over to the boards of public works in the States in that section the various railroads which have been used by the government during the war. Arrangements will be made by which the rolling stock furnished through the War Department will be sold to

The subject of regrading Fifteenth street in front of the Treasury building when the ancient building now occupied by the State Department shall have been renoved is already being talked of by gentlemen connected with the Treasury. The magnificent pile of granite devoted to the financial business of the country does no show to the best advantage, situated as it is, practically, against the side of a hill.

SURGEONS FOR THE PENSION BUREAU. Doctors George R. Lewis, of Indians, Pennspivania and South Carolina, and Bryan, of Clarksburg, Western Virginia, were to day appointed examining surgeons fo

MILITARY ORDER. General Augur has issued an order prohibiting commanding officers from furnishing official information relative to the final statements of troops to any one, except as called for through the proper military channels DESPATCHES FROM BRAZIL.

Hon. James Monroe, of the Brazil legation, arrived in town to-day, with despatches from the Hon, James Watson Webb, and had an interview with Secretary Seward.

A HOT DAY AND ITS REFECTS. nercury ranged from eighty-five to ninety-five to day in the shade. Owing to the intense heat of the day no business of much importance was transacted in any of the departments. The White House was comparitively forsaken. A half dozen regular habituis and par-don seekers sauntered listlessly through the corridors, awaiting the hour of reception. A few called earlier by

heat of the day and concluded to wait for a change of

retary Fessenden is still in the city, and a con

siderable portion of the time visiting his former asso-ciates and colaborers in the Treasury Department. Hon. L. M. Morrill, of Maine, is in the city, and Genera ton are expected daily.

J. K. Graves, of the Indian Commission, is also her

Trials at Police Headquarters.

THE BUSTRED CASE CLOSED—AN INDIGNANT GER
MAN REFUSES TO "MOVE ON"—AN OFFICES
COMPLAINED OF BY THE WIFE OF AN EX-M. C. Trials at police headquarters, before Commissioners Ac-

terest.

The case of officer Busteed, of the Fourth District Police Court, is at length closed. It has occupied the attention of the court for three consecutive trial days. The officer was accused by Mr. John Stowell, of No. 1,013 Third avenue, with have given to him a number of pawn tickets, which he had taken from a prisoner in the court room. The case has admitted of considerable circumlo-cution, which has been exercised by the lawyers to the fullest extent. The officer, in his defence, stated that he had received a letter in January last from Acting Master had received a letter in January last from Acting Master Devoe, of the United States Navy, enclosing some pawn tickets from a colored sailor, named Theodore Reed. This was corroborated by Devoe, who is at present on the receiving ship Vermont. These tickets he had given to Stowell, that the latter might procure for him the articles called for. Subsequently he called at the effice of the pawnbroker and ordered him not to give the articles to Stowell. The case was really of no importance, but the charge was a serious one and required investigation.

Officer Kelly, of the Third precinct, was complained of by Mr. P. J. Whitney, who states that he owes John Trimble the sum of twenty-eight dollars, and that the amount has been turned over to him for collection. It transpired on investigating the matter that the debt was incurred before the efficer was appointed on the police, and the Beard decided that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

and the Beard decided that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Louis Eigenbouch, a German grocer doing business at No. 113 Sullivan street, entered a complaint against officer Murphy, of the Third precinct, alleging that on the 28th of August the officer arrested him in Vesey street without cause, at the same time clubbing him. From the officer's statement it appears that Vesey street was blocked up with market wagons at the time of the arrest; that the iraselble Teuton refused to move to the side of the street to allow teams to pass. The officer requested Eigenbouch to move several times, when the latter told him to go to a warmer place than even the streets of New York when old Sol pours down his most scorching rays upon unfortunate Gothamites. The officer, considering his present circumstances quite endurable refused to comply, and, mounting the grocer's wagon, endeavored to arrest Eigenbouch. The latter resisted, and officer Murphy was compelled to use the locust in order to take him in, which he eventually did. The officer's statement was corroborated by with see, the textified that Vesey street was hocked any and the issted, and omcer Murpny was compened to use insolucust in order to take him in, which he eventually did. The officer's statement was corroborated by with sees, who testified that Vesey street was blocked up, and that the German would not move on when requested to do so. Mrs. Mary E. Kerrigan, wife of James E. Kerrigan, living at 24 Grand street, complained of officer John C. Fitzgerald, of the Eighth precinct, charging that he arrested her without cause. She alleged that also was going out at nine o'cleck on the evening of the 20th of August, when she saw a crowd en the opposite side of the street, collected by the cry of murder, and, upon being peremptorily ordered to move on, she said she would when she had finished her business. The officer testified that a crowd had collected at the corner, caused by a negor fight, and among others, he ordered the complainant to "move on," which she refused to do, and he was compelled to "take her in." Officer Martin, of the Eighth, testified that when he came up, officer Fitzgerald had the woman by the arm, and she was holding on to a stoop; she was very violent. Officer Grady said that it was twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, he having just left the station house; the woman was very violent.

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

EXHIBITION OF PARM AND GAADEN PRODUCTS—DISCUSSION AS TO THE USE OF FLASTER OF PARIS,
ASHES, ETC., IN THE BAISING OF CROPS—MANUPACTURE OF VINEGAR, MALT. ETC.—SEWING AND
PATENT MACHINES—THE AGRICULTURAL GRANT
TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ETC.
Another regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held

in the American Institute on Tuesday afternoon. There was a fair attendance, several ladies being present. Preens of rare and beautiful flowers received for distribution from Mr. Carpenter, of Westchester county, and Mr. Wm. Prince, of Flushing, two of the most extensive and suc-Mr. Prince also sent some approved "Hautboy" straw-berry vines, which were duly distributed. Some twenty varieties of cultivated flowers exhibited by Mr. Carpenter were singularly curious in combination and arrangement of colors. Centres of white, yellow and pink colors gra

duating to a handsome bordering of deep blue or purple, and some with petals intricately dotted with as many shades as the rainbow, constituted a pretty collection. They can be rilised from seed or slip, and will keep bright and fresh en touquet for two months. A quantity was sent by request to a lady living on the Hilmors prairies.

Mr. Carpenter exhibited specimens of large and solid Fejee, Valentia and Cook's favorite strawberries. The Valentia has no sharp acidity, and had proved the very best variety Mr. C. further exhibited a muskmelon, the seed of which was imported from Japan by Commodore Perry, when on his trip to that land. It is called the Japan white, and does well in this country, an imperfect one scarcely ever being found in the bed. It is remarkable also as possessing the sweetness of the citron, with the flavor of the musk.

The subject of corn was introduced by Mr. Ely, who exhited a specimen having nine feet solid stalk and three feet leaf. The seed was brought from Pern, by the Hon. E. G. Squire, late Minister to that country. It was too late in this climate. A bluish black variety had proved better for table use than any sweet corn to be had here.

in this climate. A bluish black variety had proved better for table use than any sweet corn to be had here. Mr. Ely forgot its name.

The question "Does the constant use of plaster of Paris in the raising of crops impoverish the soil?" was freely discussed, the speakers differing somewhat in opinion. The prevailing impression seemed to be that the tendency was deleterious to the soil, the extent of injury being fixed by the soil itself bring sandy or otherwise.

A similar conversation regarding the use of ashes took place. Mr. Hindman, late Secretary of State of Connecticut, found its use in the raising of grain most profitable.

"Can vinegar be made from the profuse tomato crop?" was not precisely in the negative, but it was said to be a process difficult of perfection. If the proper quantity (which is large) of sugar and molasses were used, however, vinegar could be made.

Correspondence from Iona, Michigan, stated that the wheat crop in that region averaged fifteen bushels per acre on oak land. In another portion of the State rains made some havoe; but that locality was fortunate in its crops every year. The trees were drooping with apples, and the peach and pear orchards were fruitful, and clover seed and grasses were abundant.

"Which is the easy and cheap process of making malt on a small scale?" remains as yet unanswered.

Among the specimens of grapes exhibited were some raised in Cambridge, Mass., from vines only three years old.

Mr. Williams asked for the appointment of a commit-

raised in Cambridge, Mass., from vines only three years old.

Mr. Williams asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of the State Legislature grant of one million acres of land to the Cornell University of this State. He intimated that this was a malappropriation, and not at all likely to subserve our agricultural progress, for which purpose only it was granted to the State. The club did not take action on the matter. Models of patent apple pearing and meat chopping machines were exhibited. The latter is in operation at No. 149 East Twenty-second street.

Letters from Minnesota and Illinois gave accounts of the extensive culture and use of chicory and "ginseng," found to be a pleasant substitute for coffee. The latter grows wild, and is transported to this port, whence large quantities are shipped to China.

H. Rugles, Rolla, Mo., offered to give all information to intending emigrants to that section.

The five and ten dollar sewing machines were decided to be of little use.

o be of little use.

At four o'clock the club adjourned for four weeks, in consequence of the approaching fair.

The Fenian Brotherhood. LECTURE BY DR. REYNOLDS.

Hamilton Rowan Circle No. 1 of the Fenian Brother

od gathered in large force, with numbers of its friends,

at Harmony Garden, in Essex street, last evening, to listen to a lecture on the cause of Irish independ Surgeon Reynolds, of the Irish brigade. Having been preceded, in introductory remarks, by the chairman and by Colonel O'Mahony, the lecturer went into a comparise of the Irish movement with that which first led to the liscovery of America. One-ideaed men, like Columbus succeeded in their undertakings despite the ridicule of their enemies. The Fenians, who had but one idea—the independence of Ireland-would accomplish their purindependence of Ireland—would accomplish their purpose. He was proud to state that the rich did not oppose them. Thousands of dollars had been contributed by the wealthy. The priests were not all of them against them. The bishop who dined in purple and wined with viceroys might be opposed to the movement; but such prelates as Bishop McKeon were not. Ireland possessed within herself the elements of the most advanced civilization; but she was cursed within foreign government. But, please God, she would yet be a free country. The past Irish rebellions were small affairs, but one was now preparing in which a million of Irish soldlers would participate, officered by generals who derived their experience from the greatest battles and campaigns of the world. Ireland and Irishmen had been the true friends of America in the late struggle. When the American Revolution was in progress the Irish Parliament refused to aid the English government with men or money, and in consequence lost its independence. And as surely as the green flag had floated side by side with the Stars and Stripes in the late war so would the Stars and Stripes be side by side with the green flag in the approaching struggle, and together would gleam on the hills of Tara and ilout from the battlements of Dublin Castle. It was said, in opposition to their movement, that the English may could blockade the entire coast of Ireland; but the difficulty of effectually doing so had been exhibited here on this coast, at Wilmington in particular. Ireland did have an "opportunity" in the time of the Crimena war, but it was for the best that the attempt had never been made, because the confirmation of American freedom was a necessary forerunner of Irish independence. The lecturer was frequently and rapturousiv applicated during the course of his remarks. pose. He was proud to state that the rich did not oppose

CITY INTELLIGENCE

YESTERDAY.—The weather of yesterday was variable enough to merit the term coquettish and to please the most realous searcher after variety. It was cool in the morning, warm a little later, hot at noon, and hottest at two o'clock in the afternoon. And then "what a fall was there, my countrymen." After starting, at nine A. M., at about \$2 degrees, rising at meridian to \$8 de. grees and at two P. M. to \$8½ degrees, within half an hour from the latter period the mercury fell to a lower degree than it had indicated in the forenoon. Clouds came up; there was loud thunder and vivid lightning, followed, not by a shower, but by a regular East Indian storm of rain—excepting that East Indian thunder is said to be rather of the theatrical and sheet from sort, not amounting to much—and an immense amount of rain water was thus thrown upon mother Earth within the succeeding hour, by which time the force of the ministure deluge was spent. The weather prophet says that yesterday was the climax and will prove the fairs of the heated term for the present season. It is to be hoped that he may prove a true prophet.

Custon Houne Matters:—The usual number of applicants invaded the Custom House at an early hour yesterday morning and took possession of the Collector's pri-YESTERDAY. -The weather of yesterday was variable

of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

MORR COMPLAINTS 'AGAINST THE BONE BOILING ESTAB-

LISHMENTS.—A number of parties have written letters to the Herald crying out in pitcous tones against the d'f-ferent bone-boiling establishments in the city, mention-ing specifically, as most worthy of the attention of the City Inspector, the one at the foot of Thirty-ninth street, or Fortieth street, North river. One correspondent says that he is frequently compelled to retreat within doors, and close every crack and cranny, to prevent the ingress smonner, as sincecent canaren. The says there are are thousand sufferers from the same nuisance in the neighborhood, and asks how long this thing will be allowed to continue. "More deaths," he says, "particularly among children, from malarious and infectious diseases, have occurred in this locality than in any other section of our city." Another correspondent, living on Forty-fourth street, mear Eleventh avenue, repeats the plaint of the romainder, and says that in four days out of seven—according to the course of the wind—his cottage, which has a large garden and is not in a crowded locality, is hardly tenable, from the suffocating exhalations from the bone boiling buildings. The smell is so nauseating that he has to shut the doors and windows when he sits down to read, and even with this precautionary measure every morsel of food is tainted and every breath of air putrified, and both made sickening and unpalatable. It would not be so bad an idea for the officials in charge of the health of the city to accept this gentleman's invitation to go out and dine with him, that, as he expresses it, he "might give them a little refreshing evening air." It is doubtful if a sniff of that particular atmosphere would do them any good; but it might stimulate them to do something toward disturbing the generating nuisances.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some rogues, either from a desire to benefit the house building business, or from inherent wickedness and an irresistible desire to be doing

something wrong, have lately been paying nightly visits to some of the finest brown stone residences in the upper portion of the city, and with a hammer or some other heavy instrument, breaking and defacing the sharply cut corners of the houses, the ornamental parts of the steps, and whatever first come in their way. So numerous have become these cases of malicious mischief that parties who have been sufferers—to the number of twenty or hirty—are about to make application to the police for redress, or at least for a stoppage of proceedings. The depredators should be caught and placed at stone breaking at the expense and for the benefit of the county of New York.

mond county has made-a decree refusing probate of the instrument propounded by ex-Judge Roosevelt, as the will of Mrs Juliana Gardiner, and declaring the same to be void as a will of real and personal estate.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—On Tuesday evening the body

of an unknown man, about 31 years of age, five feet sevor an enanow man, assets a years of age, the test see inches in height, with dark brown hair and mustache, was found floating in the dock, foot of Jackson street, East river. Deceased had on black cloth pants, brown sack coat and dark vest. Deceased is supposed to be the man who jumped overboard from a ferry boat, foot of Grand street, last Saturday night. The Coroner was notified.

tertained a select party of friends at his villa, in Bath, Long Island, on Tuesday last. The entertainment included a delightful and invigorating isshing and sating excursion in the lower bay. Among the guests were Mr. W. J. Florence, being the last day of his summer vacation, as he, with Mrs. Florence, commences an engagement in Boston to-night. There were also several literary characters and a prominent hotel gentleman present. The company, while at the villa, were entertained by the brilliant conversational powers of a learned and much estemed prelate of this city, as well as by the sparkling grace and unbounded hospitality of the fair hostess. Mr. Williams and lady will resume their professional labors in about two weeks.

CONGRATULATION PICNIC OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. At the last meeting of the United States Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Society, it was resolved to give five thousand free tickets of admission to the unemployed, widows and children of the brave men who have died in the defence of the country. Those tickets are being the defence of the country. Those tickets are being delivered to the above individuals daily between nine o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, until Monday, including Sunday, upon application at the office of the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 136 Canal street, and the presenting of discharges, pensions or other official papers. Tickets of admission for the public, which are sold at fifty cents each, admitting a lady and gentleman, may be obtained at the above office, and also at all the principal hotels and public places. It is expected that this congratulatory feast, which will be honored by the presence of some of our generals at the head of the procession of the veterans, escorted by some militia regiments, with several bands of music, will be a monster afair, and of great benefit to the unemployed of the army and navy.

Scottian Games.—The ninth annual games of the Caledonian Club will be held at Jones' Wood to-day, on

donian Club will be held at Jones' Wood to-day, on which occasion the gallant sons of Old Scotia will exert themselves to please those who may attend as visitors, and to make the affair a pleasant one to the members of the association. The sports of the day include exercises with stones and sledges, jumping, leaping, dancing and racing. For the best Highland Fling, in costume, a prize racing. For the best Highland Fling, in costume, a prize of fifty dollars will be awarded, the competition to be open to all dressed in proper attire. Robertson's band and the pipers of the club will supply the music. Those proposing to attend will march from the headquarters of the club, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, precisely. The committee of arrangements having the games in charge consists of the following gentlemen:—George Mitchell, Chairman; John Barrie, Treasurer; John Watt, Secretary; Kenneth McKenzie and Robert Hamilton. THE OWNER OF THE CITY HALL -Mrs. Marshall paid her monthly visit to the City Hall on Tuesday, in order to collect her rent for the occupancy of that metropolitan edifice, and was, as is usually the case, politely referred edifice, and was, as is usually the case, politely referred by the Mayor to his secretary, who handed her over to the tender mercies of the Marshal; but notwithstanding all their politeness there were no overtures made towards the payment of the rent. The people round the City Hall, who draw themselves such large sums of money from it, profess to believe her insane; but this may be easily seen through. Let Mrs. Marshall procure a judgment against the city for the amount due to her, which will be quite an easy matter, and then she can compel the city government to discharge her bill.

THE FULTON STREET FIRE—FURTHER PARTICULARS AND INDIRANCES.—The loss and damage by the fire at No. 8

INSURANCES.—The loss and damage by the fire at No. ! Fulton street, which occurred on Tuesday night, will in all probability not be as large as reported yesterday. The following is a correct list of the insurances:—Lewis Eitel & Co., manufacturers of oil clothing, No. 8 Fulton \$1,000, Astor \$2,500, Firemen's \$2,500, Relief \$2,000 International \$5,000, Equitable \$2,000, Williamsburg International \$5,000, Equitable \$2,000, Williamsbur City \$2,500, Rutgers \$1,000, Park \$2,500, Manhatta \$2,500, Commonwealth \$2,500, Metropolitan \$2,500 Nagara \$2,500, Beekman \$1,000, Stuyvesant \$1,000, total \$33,000. Joseph Stiner & Co., dealer in teas an coffees, No. 6 Fulton street, insured for \$23,000 in the following companies:—Central Park \$7,500, Tradesmen \$3,000—total \$26,000. F. B. Purdy & Co., manufacturers of tobacco, No. 10 Fulton street, are insured for \$21,500 in the following companies:—Metropolitan, Indemnity, Corn Exchange, Lenox, Columbia, Fulton, Relief and Market. The damage to the stocks of Messre Stiner & Co. and F. H. Purdy & Co. is by water. The distribution of the fire, which at present is unknown.

Fire did not extend beyond No. 8, the building in which it.originated. Fire Marshal Baker is investigating as the origin of the fire, which at present is unknown.

Fire in East Thirtenant Street—A Horse Bunsen in

PIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A Horse Burned to DEATH.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a stable in the basement of the building 203 East Thirteenth street, occupied by William

Accident on the Hichigan Southern Rail-DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PASSEN TRAIN-THE TRACE TORN UP-FORTUN

DASTARBLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PASSENGER.

THAIN—THE TRACK TORN UP—FORTUNATE
ESCAPE, ETC.

(From the Goshen (In.4.) Times, August 31.)
Another of those terrible raulroad smash ups occurred about one mile cast of this place on the Air Line road, about haif past eleven o'clock' off Monday night last.
Providentially, no lives were lost, and comparatively but little damage done. All the circursatunces, however, go to show that a much greater calantity-was intended by robbers and murderers.

At ten o'clock and some minutes (P. M.) there is a regular freight over this road eastward bound. At twelve o'clock and some minutes the express passenger train is due here from the east. The regular freight trais had passed east and everything was in good condition for the express train; but between the houre of the regular freight and the express passenger train (on this night) as extra freight was to pass over the road. The train left here at the time stated and proceeded east only about one mile when it suddenly left the track—the engine and five freight cars being precipitated some distance into a swamp and thicket of willows. The engine and five freight cars being precipitated some distance into a swamp and thicket of willows. The engine and five freight distributed by the seriously injured. The firman also escaped with slight injuries. The engine and five freight cars loaded with corn, flour, fic., were badly mangled. But for the accidental or providential appearance of this extra freight, the regular express passenger train, which was due in about one hour, would have met with a fate heartrending in the extreme, as it was a large train, densely crowded, and running at full speed.

The fact that the track had been torn up after the regular freight had passed east, the near approach of the passenger, and the location chosen for the calamity—there being a dense thicket on either aide of the track—makes it evident that a conspiracy was on foot to waylay and plunder the coming express passenger train. A tool something in the sh

Terrible Explosion

THERE PERSONS KILLED.

A terrible explosion took place on Friday last in the steam oil refinery of White & Stiwell, located at Tidiouts, Pa. A correspondent of the Eric (Pa.) Dispatch says:—
The cause of the explosion no one knows, nor ever will; all is conjecture, and must be. All that is known is that it did not proceed from the engine, which was situated at the extreme east end of the works, but from the neighborhood of the benzole tank, at the west end. All that is known is that two off the employes, Joseph Howard and James Lacey, commenced work, as usual, at about four o'clock this morning; that Lacey had gone to breakfast, and had just returned when the explosion took place. W. S. Deforce, another workman, had also just commenced his day's work. These three were the only direct witnesses, and in the twinking of an eye they were hurried from earth to eternity. Of course the building was specifly enveloped in flames and smoke. Human efforts were of no avail; the building and its surroundings were surrendered to the flames, which, at the present writing, still rise high in the air and terminate in a pillar of smoke. The charred and steaming bodies of the unfortunate men were recovered about nine o'clock, but so disfigured that it is doubtful whether they can be distinguished one from the other.

The great "Homestead" well, at Pithole Creek, has ceased to flow, though it recently yielded five hundred barrels per day. The Philadelphia Heroid wickedy says:—It was the well in which Wilkes Booth owned a thriticth interest, and it is barely possible that he tapped it at the lower end.

During an interest.

During an irksome delay of two hours on the Troy and Boston Railroad the other day, two young men, just to kill time, proposed to two young ladies respectively, and a clergyman being at hand, were married on the spot.

A.

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For the cure of all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarra,
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Hatchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world, harmless, reliable, and instantaneous. The only per-fect Dye. Also Regenerating Estract of Millefleurs. Pre-serves and restores the hair. 81 Barclay street, New York.

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